## CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

DECLARED UNCORSTITUTIONAL. James Lewis, a freedman. \ On Habor Cor

Ex parte | pur Before Hon A. H. Handy, Chief Justice of the High Court of Errors and Appeals The petitioner, a freedman, was convicted on the 17th of September, 1966, in the county court of Madison county, on a charge decre-rying fire arms, in said county, in the month of August, 1860, contrary to the act of our Legislature of November session, 1805, Chap 23, Sec. 1, and fixed the sum of one dollar and costs; and, in default of payment thereof, he was reduced to be and costs; and, in default of payment thereof, it he was ordered to be imprisoned in the county jail for the space of five days, and it was ordered that, after the expiration of that time, the fine and costs remaining menals he should be hired out for the payment thereof. The return to the writ of Haken Corpus showed, that he was held in costedly by the Sheriff of Madison county, in virtue of this order and judgment, and by reasons of his failure to pay said the ned costs.

On this state of facts, and on argument of counsel in behalf of the pestitioner, the mat-

counsel in behalf of the peditioner, the mat-ter has been submitted and taken under ad-visement, in order that mature considera-

visement, in order that mature consideration which the grave and important questions which the grave and important questions involved in it demand; and I now proceed to state briefly, my views of those questions and my judgment in the matter. I regret that I have not had the behefit of argument by counsel in opposition to the application, to aid me in a matter of such mominit.

The first position taken in behalf of the petitioner is, that the 13th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the United States, prohibiting slavery within the United States, made him free, land ipso fecto vested him with all the rights of a citizen of this State under the Constitution, except the right of suffrage, of which he is debarred by our laws, which are recognised by the Constitution of the Enited States—that in virtue of the Enited States—that in virtue of the Eals Section of the Bill of Rights prefixed to the constitution of the State, which declares that "every citizen has the right to bear arms in defense of himself and of the citizen of the State; and that the act of the appropriate legislation, and imprisoned, is in violation of this the right conferred in the first section, that was article of the Bill of Rights.

1 was plainty only legislation to enforced and the first section, that was contemplated in this section. Its entire

ed and imprisoned, is in violation of this article of the Bill of Rights.

But this is all founded on a manifest error. It proceeds on the assumption, that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in abolishing slavery, made the hegies, within the United States, vitizens of the Buited States or of the several States of which they were inhabitants, and invested them with the general rights of citizens of the States. But there is nothing in the amendment that can have such an effect. It simply declares that "slavery shall not exist," and, in effect, that slaves shall be and are thereby made free, in the United States. It confers no such rights and recognises no such privileges as belong to the citizens of the States. That matter was left, by the amendment,—where it was before it was adopted,—with the States, to whom, as we shall presently see, it rightfully belonged.

The language is plain and significant. It is, to "enforce" the right of freedom conferred this to "enforce" the right of freedom conferred the barron of the right of freedom shall be obstructed or interfered with. It imports that adequate remedies should be provided for putting the negro in the enjoyment of his freedom in case he shall be detained as a slave, as was anticipated, and the like. Then it is to be "enpropriate" to the right of freedom, and to that alone. It has no reference whatever to "protecting or vimileating" other and collateral rights, not enumerated in the amendment, to which the negro might be considered as entitled, in common with the citizens of the States; for all languages in the amendment, indicating the content of the right confered with the content of the right of freedom conferred this to "enforce" the right of freedom conferred the language is plain and significant. It is, to "enforce" the right of freedom conferred the language is plain and significant. It is, to "enforce" the right of freedom conferred the section of the states of the all language in the amendment, indicating an intention to confer on the freed negroes.

even when free, are essentially a degraded caste, of inferior rank and condition in society." 2 Kents Comm. 258 note—that it was sufficient, at that time, to perform what its authors proclaimed, as a moral duty, by absolving them from slavery, but that their caste and in short to pass any laws in relation to the company and in short to pass any laws in relation to the caste and and in short to pass any laws in relation to the caste and in short to pass any laws in relation to the caste and in short to pass any laws in relation to the caste and in short to pass any laws in relation to the caste and in short to pass any laws in relation to the caste and in short to pass any laws in relation to the caste and t

The order to the exercise of an implied provision, in nearly identical words, as this power, the means employed must be "necessary in a sked Gena."

When Gena entered her room, her design of the United States and an entered her room, her design of the United States and admiration. The word of the United States are not granted to it by the Constitution; that ordinance has never been understood to that ordinance has never been understood to confer on negroes, in the States affected by it, anything more than absolution from slavery, without imparting any positive political or social rights whatever; and accordingly, in many of the Western States, can bracing territory to which that ordinance extended, laws have been passed containing very rigorous, discriminations as to civil rights against negroes, forbidding them to come to reside in those States, and denying them other civil rights allowed to white cities. See Kent's Comm. 258, note b. By them other civil rights allowed to white citizens. See Kent's Comm. 258, note b. By
the statute of Illinois of 1829, marriages between white persons and negeoes are projubited and the parties are subject to be
whipped, fined and imprisoned. In Ohio and
Indiana, negroes were incompetent ps witnesses, except where negroes or Indians
were parties or concerned. In Ohio, onerons
restrictions were enacted against their immorrating to or attiline in the Sixte. All restrictions were enacted against their immigrating to, or settling in, the State. All these were non-slaveholding States.

This ordinance was as potential in those states, when these concentrative were non-slaveholding states.

States, when these emertments were passed, as is the 13th amendment, at the present time, in this State; and yet it was never asserted, that it had the effect to debar those States of their rightful power to make rules regulating the rights, relations and duties of their habits and duties of their habits are their inhabitants, according to their own ideas of State policy, provided the same were not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. And any one who would have denied the right of those States to pass such laws, or would have claimed for Congress the right to interfere with them, would, at that time, have been considered little less than a madman.

This acquiescence and practice under the ordinance of '87 surely tend strongly to show that the 13th amendment cannot have

the effect now claimed for it. But it is urged in support of the construction of the amendment contended for, that the freedom conferred by it would be nugatory, unless attended with the ordinary civil tory, unless attended with the ordinary civil and prosperity. Hashe single rights; and that such a condition would be but another form of slavery; which would be incompatible with the amendment; and, and ward, master and servant, indeed every he incompatible with the amendment; and, hence, that it must be intended that such rights were conferred by the amendment.

m making and expounding the laws which govern society; to hold property of certain kinds or under certain protrictions, to carry on particular kinds of bissiness; to contract marriage, and many other things, are all high and most valuable rights; and the restrictions are considered by some, unjust and oppressive. But yet no one could say that such a person was not a freeman, or that he was virtually a slave because he was determined by some, unjust and oppressive. But yet no one could say that such a person was not a freeman, or that he was virtually a slave because he was determined by some, unjust and oppressive the natural province and duty of the judicial departiage. The powers restricted in the enjoyment of thom. Such restricted in the enjoyment of thom, Such restricted in the enjoyment of thom. Such persons, and have always been held to be matters to be determined by each State for herself, absording to her awn views of the law of undersome and the law of the law of undersome and on the law of the law of undersome and duty of the judicial departiage. The powers restricted in the enjoyment of thom. Such restrictions exist, more or less, in all the law of undersoments, are few and definited now confined and early exposition to plain to be contested, that the Constitution on plain to be contested, that the Constitution of the contest of the proposition and curses of the limits do not confine the persons on whom they are imposed, and if acts probled in the constitution of the constitution. It is the contest of the constitution of the constitution. It is the constitution of the constitution of

tive.
Let us examine these positions.
In the first place, what is the extent of the power conferred on Congress by the second section of this amendment?
The first section is in these words: "Section I. Neither slavery nor involuntary ser-vitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been convicted,

arms in defense of himself and of the ferred on Congress in the second section.

"be had the right to carry arms as a "to coforce this article" (the first section) "by

or vimileating other and collateral rights not enumerated in the amendment, to which the negro might be considered as entitled, in common with the citizens of the States; to no such rights are embraced in the antece lent section conferring the right authorizsuch rights and privileges; but from the fact that Congress almost contemporaneously with its adoption, but subsequently to it, so be said that legislation in reference to such with its adoption, but subsequently to it, so regarded it, and thought it necessary to pass the act know as "the Civil Rights Bill." to confer such rights on free negroes

It is manifest that the amendment intended above to confer freedom on the negro, acting on the view stated by Chancellor Kent and cutertained by almost all sober-minded men in this country, "that the African race, even when free, are essentially a degraded to discriminate in their fayor against the in relation to free negroes, except probably those in relation to the right of suffrage to discriminate in their favor against the

future social and political status should be free negroes which the wildest imagination left to the developments of time and experience.

The ordinance of '87, contains the same In order to the exercise of an implied

The act undertakes to make meetings and many others, citizens of the United States, and to confer on them "the same right in every State in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to suc, be parties, and give evidence, to inhexit, lease, sell, hole and convey real and personal property, and to full anti-equal benefit of all laws and pro-ceedings for the security of person and pro-erty as is enjoyed by white citizens, &c.

erty as is enjoyed by white citizens, &e.

These rights and privileges, as above shown, are not embraced in the 13th Amendment. In all the previous history of the Government, they have been considered as belonging to the several States and as not included in the powers delegated to the Federal Government may rightfully exercise them, then mideed are all things which "concern the lives, liberty and property of the needle of a liberty and property of the people of ; State," and "its internal order, improvemen domestic relation, are placed under its un-limited control. But no such power was conferred on the Federal Government. Mr.

may be gained or lost, are to be determined in the same way," Ib., 583. Again: "Among the powers unquestionably possessed by the sey-eral States, was that of determining what persons should, and what persons should not, be citizens," ib., 579; and he says that power

was retained by the States.

What warrant, then, has this act of Congress, as to the matters involved in this application, in the Constitution! I confess have been able to find none.

It has sometimes been claimed under Act.

4 Sec 2 of the Constitution which provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States." But that clearly has no application to the question, Because, I. It does not determine who shall the one into the other, extending the be "citizens of each State;" and they must be such, in order to be entitled to the priviges and immunities guarantied. That is a nestion to be determined by the States espectively, as we have seen. It is absurd respectively, as we have seen. It is absurd to say, that in virtue of this power. Congress has authority to make them citizens, in order that they may be entitled to the rights guarantied in this provision to citizens of each State. 2. This act makes them "citizens of the United States;" which is not within the terms of the provision of the Constitution. "They are described," says Justice Curtis, "as 'citizens of each State."—It is to them these national rights are secured. The qualification for them is not to be looked for in any prevision of the Constitution or of for in any provision of the Constitution or back of the United States. They are to be "critizens of the several States," and, as such, the privileges and immunities of general objects within. The front room, upon entizonship, derived from, and guarantied by the second story, might truly be called eitizenship, derived from, and guarantied by the Constitution, are to be enjoyed by them." Dred Scott vs. Sanford. 4b. 580. 5. The pro-Kent's Comm. 71; and they must conse-

neatly proceed from State authority. The act finds no support in the power, an it be referred to the several guaranties of individual rights to the citizen specified in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th amendments to the Constitution. For these provisions apply to judicial proceedings under the Federal Government, and not to those of the more, 7. Peters, Withers vs Buckley 20

am, therefore, constrained to hold, that the act of Congress in question, is in contraven tion of the Constitution of the United

tion of much importance and delicacy is power, to decide questions of this character. I have maturely considered this question, and am satisfied that it is my duty to decide

A judge of a State Court is required, by the Constitution of the United States, to take an eath to support the Constitution; and that manifestly makes it his duty to any suit in the highest Court of law or equity of a State, may be brought up on rror to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the validity of a treaty or a ect of Congress, was drawn in question in th State Court, and the decision was against

Mr. Hamilton clearly shows the reason of ures, Courts and magistrates of the respectarits just and constitutional authority extends, and will be rendered auxiliary to the en-forcement of its laws." Federalist No. 27, also No. 82.

tinction between a Government with limit-ed or unlimited powers, is abolished if those limits do not confine the persons on whom

Virtue is bold, and goodness never fearful.

Maple Cottage was a neat, pictursque piace, almost hid from view by the well trimmed shrubbery surround ing it, the flower garden well filled with Flora's rarest offerings. The creeping ivy vine, nearly covering the front the one into the other, extending the whole length of the house; a wide, airy gallery extended nearly around the house, with large, oriental windows opening upon it-all that a most fas tidious taste could desire was displayed in the tout ensemble of the house

Tapestry of the most elaborate finish covered every floor; statues of Parisian marble, to attract the eye of a connoissent of art, adorned the parlors ; while upon the walls hung pictures executed by foreign and American artists; lace curtains, lined with silk couleur de rose, shaded the windows, casting a soft, mellow tint upon the Titania's bower; the freely carved en Dred Scott vs. Sanford 4b. 580. 3. The provision has reference to citizens removing from one State to another. "If they remove," says Chancellor Kent, "from one State to another, they are entitled to the privileges that persons of the same description are entitled to in the State to which the romoval is made, and to none other.—
The privileges thus conferred are local and necessarily territorial in their nature." 2. Kent's Comm. 71; and they mynt conse. surroundings of Maple Cottage, Such was the place, and this the room which Gena entered at eleven o'clock at night iven to Congress, to establish a uniform on arriving at C————She suffered much fatigue from her long journey, see to persons of fereign birth only. Nor and felt quite sadduring the last seventy miles, since which time she had been without Lucy.

Martinez had said, that it was no cessary for Lucy to stop at II, in or-Barron vs Mayor, &c., of Balti- der to receive and recheck the bag-

Said he laughingly, "do not be alarmed, Miss Josephine, I am sorry to tell you that your trunks are not states, as to the matter now presented for my action, and is inoperative and void.

In the performance of this duty a question the performance of this duty a question. to remain here at H. until the trunks presented; and that is whether as a judge of a State Court, it is my duty or within my be rechecked to C

to remain here to-morrow. I trust her dear Southern home. Dinah asthat this little affair will not give you sisted her in disrobing. The old ne any worriment. I assure you that gro immoderately loved Gena, and se-Lucy is safe."

tionality of acts of Congress when properly presented. This is made manifest by the 25 Sec of the Judiciary act of 1789, which about her faithful and beloved scruperovides that a final judgment or decree, in vant. Mr. Martinez, and ceased to worry sition kept her from then warning

Just before they arrived at C-Mr. Martinez suddenly discovered that she would occasionally mutter half Gena's baggage was with them. Said broken sentences, to which Gena paid he, with much pretended surprise, "I no attention. She had been accushave just learned that your trunks are tomed all her life to negroes, and was have just learned that your trunks are calculated in the question. And the principle is fully recognised and acted on by the Supreme Court of the U.S., in Martin vs. Hunter a with us, and that my trouble in leaving used to their many odd ways. by the next train."

Up to this time Martinez had re this. He says "The plan reported by the Convention" (that is the Constitution) "will frained from saying anything in relamable the government to employ the ordinary magistracy of each State, in the execution of its laws. The laws of the Confederacy, as to the connecrated and legitions to the connecrated and legitions for his arrival. He had been very kind nate abjects of its prisiliction, will become the for his arrival. He had been very kind supreme law of the land: to the observance and attentive to her during the jourof which, all others executive legislative and judicial, in each State, will be bound by the sanctity of an eath. Thus, the legislation of Gena's affections, if such conquest of Gena's affections, if such conquest of Gena's affections, if such a thing was possible—he fancied that he operations of the national government, as far her love would make him truly happy, although he only passionately level her, yet his gross nature yearned for a response, a reciprocal feeling-either a

selves the admiration and curses of the evil disposed and of the vile. Such was determined to make her his, and where I was so hated; but you, dear exulted over the thought that she could father, are not to blame. I love you not now escape him. Still, when in dearly and shall ever love you."

the persons, and have always been belt to be matters to be determined by each State for large line of the law of property, the diency, as will be further shown hereafter. In accordance with this principle, the State Convention of this State, of Angust. 18%, in the amendment to the Constitution should "provide by law for the annumburent to the Constitution should "provide by law for the persons, and have always been belt to be matters to be determined by each State for the vast field of the law of property, the continuing diency, as will be further shown hereafter. In accordance with this principle, the State Convention of this State, of Angust. 18%, in the amendment to the Constitution and the exclusive esquizance, of the State line, in the amendment to the Constitution and the act of the Constitution of the Constitution of the State, ordained that the Legislature should "provide by law for the person for the protection and security of the present for the protection and security of the freedmen of the State, and generally is shown on the constitution as generally is shown on the constitution and the State is strongly by her side.

In accordance with this principle, the State convention of this State, of Angust. 18%, in the amendment to the Constitution and the case to which they both apply.

Now inhetanding the case to which they both apply.

Now inhetanding this duty of determining the convention of the Constitution and the case in this general to the Constitution and the case in the validity of all Legislative acts, by the test of the Constitution of t

me to-night?" he asked. "No, I am not afraid. I know that God will protect me wherever I am.

Mr. Martinez made no direct reply to divided in heaven. this remark, but, after a moment's silence, he quietly said:

"I trust, Miss Josephine, that you

"I shall not have time for that indulgence," said she, laughing. have many pieces to study, and then I been sadly neglected since Lucy was been sadly neglected since Lucy was to all who need it, the receipt and directions obliged to leave the care of it to me."

Dipah brought in the candles, giving one to Mr. M. and keeping the divertiset's experience, can do so by addressing one to Mr. M. and keeping the JOHN B. OGDEN, oct. Since was a wall head.

"Dinah," said Mr. M., "you will show Miss Josephine to her room, and remain with her till she bids you re-

Gena kindly bade Mr. M. goodcretly vowed to help her in every way Gena, ever truthful herself, believed she could; and yet her cowardly dispo would assail her. Still she did not altogether keep secret her thoughts:

> When Dinah removed her gaiters she did notice that the old woman said, in a low but sad tone:

> "Poor little feet! how you'd run if ve knowed your danger! "What's that, Dinah? Am I in danger?" asked Gena, somewhat sur-

"Oh, no, bless ye honey, I's only telling ob some poetry I knowed when I's a chile. But you is a sweet lady, and I pray to de good Lord that He watch over you all dis night."

arrayed in her night-robe, threw herself upon the sofa. Her new and elegant home had dispelled all her This general dectrine is fully confirmed by the luminous reasoning of Chief Justice Marshall in Marbanty vs. Madison. I. Crauch 187. He says: "The powers of tha Legislature (Congress) are defined and limited. To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose are limitation committed to writing, if these similar distributed to be restrained? The plasmed by these intended to be restrained? The distributed at the immodent and charm the sinful and gross. A magnetic power seems to fill the very atmosphere breathed by the innocent and pure minded, attracting to their hallowed. fatigue. She gazed lovingly upon minded, attracting to their hallowed forget the dear old plantation, and Why, why, did you cease to love me? which Gena exerted over Martinez; he I could no longer stay in the house

> The hot tears were now fast chasing each other down her pale cheeks. ing each other down her pale cheeks.
>
> She pressed her hands to her eyes, as if to shut out from view the sail past.
>
> Before she had regained her former composure, she felt something touch
>
> Before she had regained her former composure, she felt something touch composure, she felt something touch

"Are you afraid to remain here with

round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them, " repeated Gena.

will not get lonesome."

some statue. She was a well-bred servant, and evidently understood her master.

tire.

a courtesy.

After Dinah left the room, Gena,

FIGURE HAND!

WITCH HAND!

WITC them to Maple Cottage, which was quite a distance from the station.

Gena was very tired—hence noticed not the route, as the carriage eased the fatigue of car travelling. The night was so dark and cloudy that she could not see where she was, nor admire the not see where she was, nor admire the was large to the political journals of the country, when he political portals of the political journals of the country, when he pages and plead answer or demur on the First MOX-DAY of December next, that being the first was late of this case, and it can be compared to the country of the country when he can be country when he was that a youth have been read with admiration and affection Possessed of an intellect of purpose.

John Robb, Ad., et al.)

On opening the papers in this case, and it appearing that deponents, Eugene Barnes and George W. Barnes, do not resident the fatigue of car travelling. The night was so dark and cloudy that she could not see where she was, nor admire the way that a youth have been read with admiration and of the next ensuing regular term of this not see where she was, nor admire the lovely and picturesque appearance of Maple Cottage.

But the elegantly furnished parlors, so brilliantly lighted, and the general appearance of what she saw of the place, delighted Gens.

Divab was in attendance, looking as laboratory to the manuscript bearing upon this week.

A true copy from the minutes.

Divab was in attendance, looking as laboratory that been next, that being the first day of the next ensuing regular term of this Court, or the bill and allegations thereof will be taken as confessed and admitted as to them. It is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published in the Weekly Clarion, a newspaper published in the city of Jackson, Mississippi, for one month at least, once each week.

A true copy from the minutes.

(Attest.)

meuraing, being an only son, in whose grave the hopes of his family are buried. The sorrow of child-ren for the death of a parent is sometimes counterfeited, and oftentimes very small, but the sorrow of a sarent for a child, for a son, for an only son, for a God will protect me wherever I am. first born, is natural sincere, unfeigned, and anaffed. The angel of the Lord encampeth tod, it is secret and lasting. "Therefore as God empers the wind to the shorn lamb," so may this dispensation rest lightly on that afflicted family. As they have been united on earth, may they

On the 2cth, i.e.t., MRS, LUCY COEDELL, relie of Richard Cordell. Her friends and acquaintances are levited to attend her funeral from the Baptist Church to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, have my wardrobe to repair; it has for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to

> STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. HINDS COUNTY. First District, October 1st, 1866.

Edward T. Evans,
I Julia A. C. Evans,
Julia A. C. Evans, "Yes, sir," answered Dinah, making that Julia A. C. Evans.)

ON opening the papers in this case and it appearing to the saftsfaction of the Court that Julia A. C. Evans does not reside in the State of Mississippi, but is a non-resident

thereof, It is, therefore, ordered that she shall enter "Can Lucy attend to this properly?"
asked Gena.
"Certainly," replied Martinez; "I will engage her a room at the depot will engage her a room at the depot control her surprise and admiration.

Gena kindly bade Mr. M. good-her appearance in this cause, and plead, answer or demur, on the first MONDAY of December. 1866, that being the first day of the next custuing regular term of this Court, or the bill and allegations thereof will be taken as confessed and admirated.

Everything she saw reminded her of It is further ordered, that a copy of this order

published in the Weekly Clarion, a news-per published in the city of Jackson, Missis-pi, for four successive weeks, at least once A true copy from the minutes.

W. O. CHAPMAN, Clerk, L. A. LINDSEY, D. C.

Citation. TO C. E. JOHNSON, of the State of Texas: You are cited to appear before the Pro-bate Court of the county of Newton, State of hiss, on the Third MONDAY of November next, to show cause why the final account of R. P. JONES, executor of the last will and lest-ment of W. W. JOHNS'9N, deceased, now on file in this office should not be allowed, etc. By order of the Court, the 3d Monday in September, A. D. 1866, THOS. KEITH, Clerk.

Notice to Tax Assessors AUDITOR'S OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS.,)

Notice Tax-Payers.

THE U. S. Internal Revenue Assessment for the months of June, July and August, having been returned to me by the Assessor.

CHARY, VERY CRAEV! BROWN is just crazy enough to have go hings to eat and drink. sep25dltw2

JNO. V. WATSON. WATSON & BERG,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS No. 136 Race st., Cincinnati, Ohio. aprid dawly

Notice

18 hereby given that Clinton, Bolton, and Edward's Depot have been dispensed with as points for weighing and marking Cotton, and, until further hotice, Cotton may be ship-ued direct from said points to Vickshurg.

THOS. S. WHITE,

STATE OF MISSISSIPPL HINDS COUNTY, First District, October 1st, 1866. W.J. Bracy, et al., | At rules in Chan-

John Robb, Ad., et al.)

A true copy from the minutes.

(Attest.)
W.O. CHAPMAN, Clerk.
bet-wim L. A. LINDSEY, D. C.

PROCLAMATION.

Given under my hand, and the great L.S. seal of the State of Mississippi affixed this 25th day of September, 1866.

STATEMENT Of the

On the 21st day of Sept., 1866, Made to Auditor's Office—State of Mississippi

NAME AND LOCATION. The name of the Company is the "Southern Life Insurance Company," and is located Mem-phis, Tennesce. second.] CAPITAL.

dred Thousand Dollars.

The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars. Third.

Third.

1. Cash on hand

2. Real Estate unincumbered

3. Debts due the company by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate, worth — per cent, more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers, etc., accompanying

wise secured, per vouchers ac-companying. (See 3d item.)

Debts due the Company for premiums — 4, 5 and 6 items below.

The Bonds and Stocks owned by

1. Five-Twenty U. S.
Bonds 1804 issue interest accrued from 1st May, 1806.
2. Five-Twenty U. S.
Bonds 1805 issue, interest accrued from 1st May, 1806.
3. Stock Notes Secured.
4. Premium Notes secured by colateral in policies.

7,229 95

Total Assets of the Company, \$216,661 38 Fourth.] LIABILITES. banks and other ere

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS. J.
September 25th, 1896.

YOUR attention is again called to the fact, that the Land Assessment and Personal Assessment Rells are returnable at different times. The Land Roll is, by law, returnable to the office of the Probate Clerk by the first Monday in August, there to remain until first appeals may be made to, and determined by the Board of Police, after which, one copy is to be farwarded to this office by the first Monday in October. See Acts 1863, page 185, chap. 47.

The return of the Personal Roll is governed in all respects by the Revised Code, [see chap. 1, arts. 25 and 25, page 17], which makes it returnable to this effice by the first Monday in Describer.

Some Assessors have already returned their Personal Roll to this office. This is wrong, and not in accordance with law. Full and complete forms and flustructions, in regard to both Land and Personal Assessments, were forwarded to the various Assessors of the State from this office, under date of March 1, 1865. Which should govern them in all respects.

Culies the assessments are made and returned to the should govern them in all respects.

Those The Same Shares Charges, as there is no law providing for such expenses to be paid out of the State Treasury.

The Treasury of the State Treasury.

The Roll of the Probate Clerks, in sending Rolls, are requested to pay Express Charges, as there is no law providing for such expenses to be paid out of the State Treasury.

The Treasury of the State Treasury.

The Roll of the Personal Roll is wrong, the state Treasury.

The Roll of the Personal Roll is governed in the source of the State Treasury.

The Roll of the Personal Roll is governed in the source of the same state of the same state of the source of the same state of the same

Company. (Signed.)
G. W. McCAR N. Pro-1\*
J. B. DODDS.
Subscribed and sworn to beformissioner for Mississippi, in and 1.
of Shelby, State of Tennessee, G. September, 1806.

L S. FRANK P. DOUGI

I. Thomas T. Swann, Auditor of

L.s.: (Signed,)

General Agent, Vicksbur

one of her own slaves. A small table was pread for their tea, with viands savory and palatable enough for the most fastidious epicure.

Surrounded with things so familiar and pleasing to Gena, made her forget her weariness. She cheerfully drank her tea, innocently chatting with Mr.

— At length she said:

"Mr. Morse, how many ladies are in your family?"

"You are the only one at present," said he looking into her face to read the effect of his words.

"Indeed. I shall have time to become acquainted with Mrs. Morse," answered Gena, smiling.

"I fear that will be impossible, as I have no wife," said Mr. M.—

"Then you are a single man," said Gena, looking somewhat surprised.

"Am I to be thought less of on that account?" asked Mr. M.—

"Then you are a single man," said Gena, looking somewhat surprised.

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"Certainly not." replied Gena, "but I was thinking how sorry I am that Lucy is not with me," she said evasively.

"Are you afraid to remain here with because of his family are buried. The sorrow of childwards and the colour is family are buried. The sorrow of childwards and the great with his proposed to make the mother. He was the only male and stitutive to the visible and as it with will be gong as not year of the same only male and stitutive to the visible and as a stronged during the war, and could not now be supplied as they were originals, and those who pread that the history whith the execute history whith the execute her proceded. It is to be headed by a some of the stack, and that the history whith the execute her beginning all persons to whom the country. Of the many holds and generous qualities which were complement to the sake, and that the history which are the foreign that the fire state of the source of the summer of bales of cotton upon which they include the country of the summer of bales of co

LaS.: this 25th day of separate By the Governor, BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS.
C. A. BROUGHER, Secretary of state, sep26-lmo-d&w

CONDITION OF THE Southern Life Insurance Co.,

The amount of Capital Stock is Two Hun-

ASSETS. \$13,787 55

Bebts due the Company other-

the Company (per vouchers ac-companying), how secured and rate of interest thereon, to wit: six per cent, interest in gold.

\$202,873 83 \$216,061 38

STATE OF MISSISSIPPL'S.S.

1. Thomas T. Swann, Auditor of counts of the State of Mississippi, certify that the foregoing state southern Life Insurance company State of Tennessee, is truly copied original, now on file in my office.

Given under my hand and official secity of Jackson, this first day of Octo 1866.

Auditor of Public According Agents in throughout the State of Mississippi, Al J. A. HEALD,